



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A new fossil furoid

ARTHUR HOLLICK

(WITH PLATE 33)

Among a number of unidentified specimens recently subjected to critical examination in connection with the work of arranging the paleobotanical museum of the New York Botanical Garden, was one of an unusually well-defined, almost perfect frond of a furoid. The original label reads "*Haliserites* sp. (near *H. Dechenianus* Göpp.). Devonian. Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y."; but neither the name of the collector nor the date of collection is recorded.

The locality indicated is within the Devonian area of the state, and the specimen, if dismembered, would resemble very closely, in its parts, certain Devonian furoid remains from the same general region, referred to the genus *Haliserites* by D. P. Penhallow.* In the paper cited a number of fragmentary specimens are described and figured under the names *Haliserites Dechenianus* Göpp., *H. Dechenianus lineatus* var. nov., and *H. lineatus* sp. nov. They apparently merely represent different parts of a single species, and if all were combined the combination would resemble quite closely a portion of the specimen now under consideration. They are all described as having dichotomously forked branches—the only specific differences being the characters described, respectively, as "equally and strongly costate throughout," "midrib well-defined throughout" and "costate throughout, costa not prominent." The figures, however, fail to show these latter characters in a satisfactory manner in any instance and none of them gives any idea of the size or shape of the frond. Under the circumstances, therefore, it would be inadvisable to assume specific identity between our specimen and any one or all of these fragmentary remains, although it would be entirely justifiable to regard them as identical generically.

*Notes on Erian (Devonian) plants from New York and Pennsylvania. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 16: 105-114. pl. 9-14. 1893.

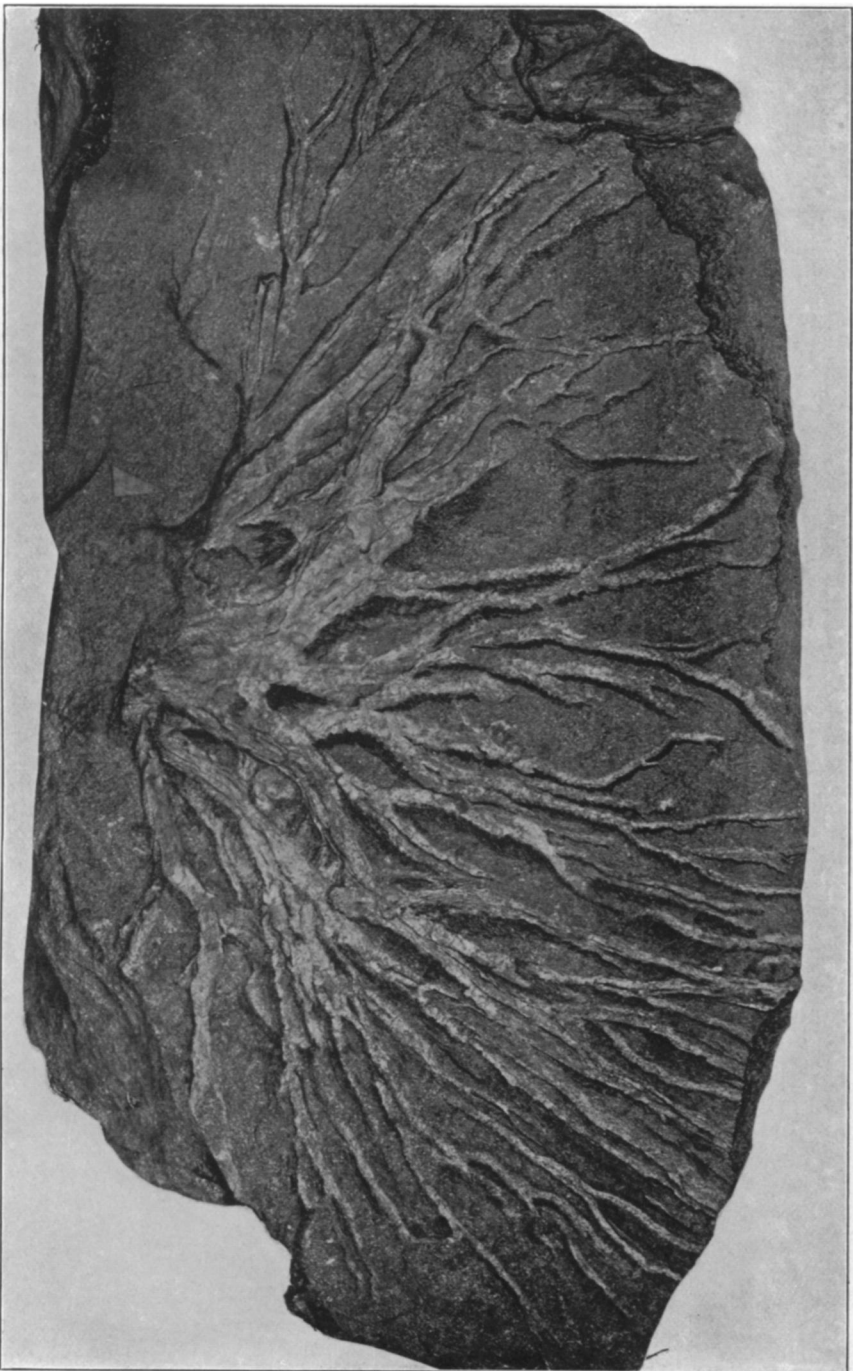
Another contribution dealing with the same subject is by David White,* in which two fine specimens, more or less closely resembling ours in general aspect, are described and figured under the new generic and specific name *Thamnocladus Clarkei*, and he remarks (p. 598) that "the fossils of the species here described as *Thamnocladus clarkei* have generally been recorded in American literature under the name *Haliserites dechenianus* Göpp." He regards such specific identification as doubtful, however, and contends, with excellent reason, that in any event none of the specimens of this species, European or American, should be referred to the genus *Haliserites* as originally described and figured by Sternberg,† and then proposes (p. 603) the generic name *Taeniocrada* to include the American forms referred by Penhallow to *Haliserites* and also certain similar European species of the genus (*H. distans* Eichw. and *H. lusaticus* Gein.), but is doubtful about including the specimens figured by Göppert as *H. Dechenianus*. The type species of the genus *Taeniocrada* is stated to be *T. Lesquereuxii* David White MSS. (no. 25164, Lacoe collection, U. S. Nat. Mus. Catskill beds, Factoryville, Pa.), represented by Penhallow's f. 6 pl. 10 (*loc. cit.*), under the name *Haliserites Dechenianus* Göpp.

Apparently it was White's intention to maintain the two genera, *Thamnocladus* and *Taeniocrada*, as distinct, but if so his intention is not very clearly expressed and is liable to be misinterpreted. It may also be pertinent to remark that it is entirely a matter of personal opinion whether or not they should be so regarded, and, from a careful consideration of all the available evidence, I am inclined to the opinion that the facts do not warrant their separation.

If, therefore, we regard all of Penhallow's specimens as representing a single species, and accept White's view that this species is probably not *Haliserites Dechenianus* Göpp., and his conclusion that, in any event, it can not belong in the genus *Haliserites* Sternb., the questions to be decided are, first, whether or not our specimen is identical with any species heretofore described, and

*Description of a fossil alga from the Chemung of New York, with remarks on the genus *Haliserites* Sternberg. Rep. N. Y. State Paleontologist 1901: 593-610. pl. 3, 4. 1902.

†Fl. Vorwelt 2: 34. pl. 24. f. 7. 1833.



THAMNOCLADUS PASSIFRONS HOLICK

second, under what generic name it should be placed in order that it may conform to accepted rules of nomenclature.

Taking all of the facts and circumstances into consideration, it seems advisable to describe our specimen under the name

***Thamnocladus passifrons* sp. nov.**

Frond irregularly branching from a short expanded base, apparently flat throughout and somewhat extended laterally, surface smooth and shining; branches dichotomously forked at varying intervals, mostly incurved above each bifurcation, gradually diminishing in width from about 5 mm. below to 1 mm. at the ultimate extremities, obscurely costate in places; costae median?

In red shaly sandstone.

Devonian (Catskill group), Franklin, Delaware County, New York.

Type in the museum of the New York Botanical Garden.

Explanation of plate 33

Thamnocladus passifrons Hollick. From a photograph of the type specimen, natural size.